

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Listing of Claims

1. (Currently Amended) A method for decreasing the appetite of an obese or overweight mammal comprising:
identifying an obese or overweight mammal; and
enterally administering to said mammal an amount of long-chain n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid effective to decrease the appetite of said mammal, wherein the polyunsaturated fatty acid has 20 or more carbon atoms, and wherein the polyunsaturated fatty acid is administered in the form of a triacylglycerol to treat obesity or overweight in mammals that are obese or overweight.
2. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1 wherein said long-chain n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid comprises docosahexaenoic acid.
3. (Currently Amended) The method [of] according to claim 2 wherein said long-chain n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid is administered independent of arachidonic acid.
4. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1 wherein said long-chain n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid is administered to an infant, child, or adolescent prior to or in conjunction with an appetite-impacting stimulus.

5. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1 wherein said long-chain n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid is administered to an infant in a daily amount of about 8 to about 396 mg/kg body weight.

6. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1 wherein said long-chain n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid is administered to a child or an adult in a daily amount of about 84 to about 15,832 mg.

7. (Currently Amended) A method for decreasing the appetite of an overweight or obese mammal comprising:
identifying said overweight or obese mammal; and
enterally administering to said mammal an amount of long-chain n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid and an amount of long-chain n-6 polyunsaturated fatty acid in relative amounts effective to decrease the appetite of said mammal, wherein the polyunsaturated fatty acids independently have 20 or more carbon atoms, and wherein the polyunsaturated fatty acids are administered in the form of a triacylglycerol to treat obesity or overweight in mammals that are obese or overweight.

8. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 7 wherein said long-chain n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid comprises docosahexaenoic acid and said long-chain n-6 polyunsaturated fatty acid comprises arachidonic acid.

9. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 7 wherein said long-chain n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid is administered to an infant, child, or adolescent prior to or in conjunction with an appetite-impacting stimulus.

10. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 7 wherein said long-chain n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid is administered to an infant in a daily amount of about 8 to about 396 mg/kg body weight.

11. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 7 wherein said long-chain n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid is administered to a child or an adult in a daily amount of about 84 to about 15,832 mg.

Claims 12-29 (Cancelled).

30. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1 wherein the triacylglycerol of the long-chain n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid is administered in the form of a nutritional product comprising fat, protein, and carbohydrates.

31. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 30 wherein the nutritional product is a powder.

32. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 30 wherein the nutritional product is a ready-to-feed liquid.